FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 121.

MAY AND JUNE.

Who shall say that May is sweetest
Or the royal June completest?
Lillies crowned the May Queen fair,
Rude June has roses in her hair.

May's white drifts of apple blossoms
Dripping were with Love's perfumes,
June has honeyed hearted clover
That the bee's kiss over and over.

Who shall say that May is sweetest
Or the royal June completest?
May blew bird songs from her mouth
June has gay winds from the South.
—*Harriet Smead in Chicago Current.*

Loving Words.

Loving words will cost but little.
Journeying up the hill of life;
But they make the weak and weary
Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun or rain?
Never was a kind work wasted,
Never was one said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow
For the ones who walk beside you,
If you love them, tell them so.
What you count of little value
Has an almost magic power,
And beneath their cheering sunshine
Hearts will bloom like a flower.

An Appeal from the South.

Let no one imagine, from what is here said, that the South is careless of the opinion or regardless of the counsel of the outside world. On the contrary, while maintaining firmly a position she believes to be essential, she appreciates heartily the value of general sympathy and confidence. With an earnestness that is little less than pathetic she bespeaks the patience and the impartial judgment of all concerned. Sure, by her situation should command this, rather than indifference or antagonism. In poverty and defeat—with her cities destroyed, her fields desolate, her labor disorganized, her homes in ruins, her families scattered, and the ranks of her sons decimated—in the face of universal prejudice, fanned by the storm of war into hostility and hatred—under the shadow of this sorrow and this advantage, she turned bravely to confront a problem that would have taxed to the utmost every resource of a rich and powerful and victorious people. Every inch of her progress has been beset with sore difficulties, and if the way is now clearing it only reveals more clearly the tremendous import of the work to which her hands are given. It must be understood that she desires to silence no criticism, evade no issue, and lessen no responsibility. She recognized that the negro is here to stay. She knows that her honor, her dear name, and her fame, no less than her prosperity, will be measured by the fulness of the justice she gives and guarantees to this kindly and dependent race. She knows that every mistake made and every error fallen into, no matter how innocently, endanger her peace and her reputation. In this full knowledge she accepts the issue without fear or evasion. She says, not boldly, but conscious of the honesty and the wisdom of her convictions: "Leave this problem to my working out. I will solve it in calmness and deliberation, without passion or prejudice, and with full regard for the inexpugnable equities it holds. Judge me rigidly, but judge me by my works." And with the South the matter may be left—must be left. There it can be left with the fullest confidence that the honor of the republic will be maintained, the rights of humanity guarded, and the problem worked out in such exact justice as the finite mind can measure or finite agencies administer.—*W. H. Grady in the Century.*

Tax on Liquor Dealers.

The Asheville *Citizen* publishes the following for information:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 9, 1885.

T. W. Patton, Tax Collector:

Dear Sir:—Yours of 7th to the Attorney-General has been referred to me for answer.

You ask: "If a man gets a license from county commissioners, to retail liquor, and then sells, not only by retail, but also by larger quantities, is he liable for taxes prescribed in second and third paragraphs of same section?"

I answer he is. The tax prescribed in each sub-division of Sec. 24, is for selling in the quantity mentioned therein. The advice of counsel as suggested by you, is correct.

Under the law as it is, the dealers who have not paid the taxes, are liable as far back to the State as when the first license under the new law of 1883 was issued—or old license expired. I enclose circular of the Treasurer for further information.

Very respectfully,
D. W. BAIN,
State Treasurer.

The following are the provisions in brief with a construction of of section 34, schedule B. of "An Act to Raise Revenue," passed in 1883, construed by the State Treasurer:

Every person, company or firm, for selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, of medicated bitters, is taxed as follows:

1st. For selling in quantities less than a quart, twenty dollars for each quarter.

2d. For selling in quantities of one quart and less than five gallons, twelve dollars and fifty cents for each quarter.

3rd. For selling in quantities of five gallons or more, fifty dollars for each quarter.

4th. For selling malt liquors exclusively, five dollars for each quarter.

The tax in each case is for selling in the quantity mentioned.

A disease, called "Blacktongue Diptheria, is prevailing in Paris, Pa., causing quite a panic.

A Colored Woman's Great Work.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—To-day witnessed the interment in the tomb of the order, at the old St. Louis Cemetery, of a distinguished colored woman—Mother Josephine Charles, founder of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of the Holy Family. Josephine was the daughter of a German father and a free mulatto woman, born in this city in 1816. She grew up a beautiful woman, eager to learn and evincing strong traits of character, with an earnest religious inclination, and she received the best education allowed to people of her race and caste. Early in life she found delight in doing good, feeding the poor and teaching the catechism to the neglected colored children. She was wont to attend the religious ceremonies at the Carmelite convent. She found two free colored girls imbued with the same spirit, and the three determined to begin carrying out their aims, a mammoth undertaking for three weak women. Josephine Charles, Harriet De Lisle, and Juliet Gaudet vowed to devote all they had of earthly means to establish an order for the education of young ladies of color and the succor and relief of poor, helpless old colored people and orphan girls. Those were slavery days. The first work undertaken by the little religious community was the teaching of poor slave children, and, encouraged by the Catholic clergy, although breakers of the statute law, the famous black code making their labors a crime, they accomplished a great deal. A convent was established on Chartress-street. Many Sisters enrolled, who assumed the habit of the Sisters of Charity. Since the war the order, through Josephine Charles's wise management and excellent discipline, has been established on a substantial basis. The Sisters in 1880 established a mother house on Orleans, between Royal and Bourbon streets, near the cathedral, and on the historic site of the old Orleans Theatre. Here postulants for the sisterhood are received, and here a Christian education is given to poor colored girls. Mother Josephine did not confine her work to the house over which she presided. Three years after opening the house on Chartres street she founded a branch at Opelousas. In 1875 she opened a home for aged and infirm colored people on St. Bernard, between Villere and Marais streets. On Jan. 22, 1879, she instituted an orphan asylum for colored girls at the corner of Conti and Hospital streets. She increased the order constantly by her teaching and her examples, and accomplished a great work of benefit for the colored people. Her labors are all the more wonderful and creditable when it is known that for a number of years her eyesight has been failing and that for the last six years she was stone blind. From her couch of pain she continued the direction of the affairs of the order. She died at 10 o'clock yesterday, and this morning was buried with all the honor of a saint in the presence of thousands of earnest mourners.

THREE HISTORIC DOCUMENTS.—The world has three great constitutional documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration of Rights of 1688, and Magna Charta of King John. The original of the first named is preserved in the Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and is familiar to most Americans. The Bill or Declaration of Rights that followed the Revolution of 1688 is preserved in the Somerset House, London. It is written in a small but plain hand, in English, and covers a parchment twelve inches wide and nearly thirty feet long. Such was the form in which, in those days, the records of the House of Lords were kept. The original of the great Magna Charta of King John has had a varied history, having been many times moved, and barely escaping destruction in the great fire of 1666. It is written on very heavy parchment, in size thirty by forty-two inches, and surrounded by the seals of the eighteen barons who forced the King to execute the document on the plains of Runnymede on that June day, 659 years ago. The text is in old Latin, the exact translation of which has given rise to a great deal of learned controversy. At the bottom right-hand corner is the signature of the King, in a bold hand, and through it runs a leather thong which sustains the seal, a black and white quartz rock the size of a walnut or thereabouts. The interesting old document is now preserved in one of the mammoth safes in the British Museum, and is shown to visitors only upon an order from the Lord Chamberlain.

THE AMOUNT OF WATER TREES ABSORB.—Dr. J. M. Anders, in a geological survey report, gives the result of his inquiry as to the quantity of water pumped from the earth by trees. He finds that the average exhalation from soft, thin-leaved plants in clear weather amounts to about one and a quarter ounces troy per day of twelve hours for every square foot of surface. Hence a moderate sized elm tree raises and throws off seven and three quarter tons of water per day. In the report the facts are applied to what is going on in America, where certain inland fertile districts are becoming converted into deserts by wholesale clearings; and in other places, such as the plains of Colorado, where only five or six years of irrigation and planting have already produced a measurable increase of rainfall. It is maintained that the deserts of Syria and Africa are the results of cutting down trees, and that original luxuriance may be restored by skillful planting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Two old darkeys met at Trenton, each enquired where the other was living. After telling, one remarked that the other was staying at a sickly place. "Yes," said the other, "we befo' de wah niggers know how to woid sickness; eat turnips, run ups and sop 'lasses, and we can bid f'well to sickness. No spending money for queens iron and calimy.

Mrs. Thompson's Hair.

Society in Bayou Grand, Louisana, was recently startled at the appearance of Mrs. Col. Thompson with short hair. Mrs. Thompson had long been a leader of fashion, and her wealth of yellow hair was the admiration of all who saw it What had induced her to cut her hair short and thus destroy one of her principal attractions was a mystery until she kindly gave the solution of it in strict confidence to seven of her most intimate friends.

It appears that on the night of the 2d of May, Col. and Mrs. Thompson were awakened by the persistent crying of one of the children in the nursery, which was on the next floor above. Mrs Thompson, like a good mother, promptly arose and went to the nursery to see what was the matter; and finding that Jefferson Davis Lee Jackson Thompson, aged 3 years, was suffering from an excess of peanuts, she undertook to calm him with kindness and paregoric.

Meanwhile Col. Thompson could not go to sleep again. The moon was shining into the room, and he finally decided that he must get up and shut the blinds. He remained in bed some five or six minutes to impress this decision upon his mind, and then, with a sigh, slowly arose. He had made but a single step when he trod upon something round and soft, and simultaneously felt a sharp prick on the side of his foot. He knew at once that he had been bitten by a moccasin, and was a dead man.

As soon as he was bitten the Colonel sprang half way across the room, seized a walking stick, and proceeded to attack the enemy. In the dim moonlight he saw the snake lying quietly near the bedpost, its dull yellow tint contrasting with the black oak of the bedstead. Half a dozen ferocious blows dispatched the intruder, which was then slung to the furthest corner of the room. This done the Colonel staggered to the bed and threw himself down.

He did not call his wife, for already he felt too faint to climb the stairs to the nursery. A clammy perspiration covered his brow. Sharp, stinging pains made themselves felt in his foot and lower leg, and a glaze seemed creeping over his eyes. He felt of his foot and found that it was swelling rapidly. His heart was growing feebler in its action, and a deathly nausa nearly overpowered him. There is no remedy for the bite of the Bayou Grand moccasin, and Col. Thompson knew that he was dying and that his wife on returning to the room would probably find him a corpse.

Presently Mrs. Thompson made her appearance with a lighted candle. Naturally she was filled with horror at the condition of her husband. To her frenzied inquiries he replied feebly that he had been bitten by a moccasin and was dying. The snake, he managed to add, had been killed and was lying in the corner. To his unspeakable amazement Mrs. Thompsan went to the corner, picked up the dead snake, and, bringing it to the bedside, said in a solemn tone: "Thomas Jefferson Thompson, what have you been drinking: Any other fool would know that this is my back hair." She spoke the truth. Her back hair had dropped from a chair to the floor, and the Colonel, having trodden on it and having been slightly pricked by a hairpin, had mistaken it for a moccasin and destroyed its usefulness by beating it with a cane.

It is needless to say that Col. Thompson instantly recovered from his alarming symptoms, but he did not attempt to sleep until he had made Mrs. Thompson promise that she would never again wear back hair unless the Colonel should be appointed Consul at an Irish port, where snakes are totally unknown.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE COST OF LIVING.—Edward Atkinson has recently made some interesting investigations into the actual average cost per individual of the necessaries of life in this country. He found out the cost of feeding seventeen workmen and eight women in a Massachusetts town, and the cost of feeding seventy-two female factory operatives and eight servants in a Maryland town. From the figures furnished by these two States he obtained and average which he assumed to be the cost of supplying each individual in the country with the actual necessaries of life. Taking this average, and estimating that there are fifty-five million people in the country, he figures out the amount it ought to cost to supply all the people with good wholesome food. According to his figures, it costs, on an average, 10¾ cents to feed one person one day in Maryland and 28c. in Massachusetts. It costs more to live in Massachusetts than in Maryland, because more meat and fish are consumed in the former State. Mr. Atkinson's aim is to find out approximately the minimum cost of living in this country in tolerable comfort. His conclusion is that, in round numbers, an individual can get along very well on twenty-five cents a day, or $90 a year. Living is cheaper in the West than in the East, and many poor people get along decently on twenty cents a day. It is probable that now the actual average of living expense for each person is three times the amount, $90, mentioned as sufficient for necessary food. This is largely due to the fact that every year about $900,000,000 are spent for liquors and more than $450,000,000 for tobacco and cigars.—*Journal of Commerce, Baltimore.*

A lady visiting Kansas writes of the grasshoppers in a different strain from the usual unappreciative manner: "If you are not quite sure that they are intending to 'light,' a flit of grasshoppers is a beautiful thing to see. All day they floated over us; millions upon millions of airy little creatures, with their white gauzy wings spread to the light, mounting steadily toward the sun, as it seemed. It was like a snow-storm in sunshine, if you can picture such a thing, with the flakes rising instead of falling.—*Chicago Times.*

THE GOOD OLD TIMES, WHEN GAS AND KEROSENE WERE NOT.—Uncle Davy was giving the boys some advice in their love-making affairs, and one of them asked him how the young young people did when he was sparkling. "Them was the great times, boys," he said in reply. "We didn't have no gas nor no kerosene. We done our sparkin' by a plain tallow dip; but most frequently just by the firelight. Firelight is warmin', boys, and flickers just enough to make a girl's eyes shine. It's mighty soft and purty, too, and kinder in a way none of your gaslights knows anything about. Sometimes the fire shined up a little too powerful in places, and the young man would git up without sayin' anything and put a shovelful of ashes on it. Then he would cuddle up to the girl in the shadows, and she would cuddle some, too, and it really didn't seem like there was anything else in the whole big round earth to be wished for. Purty soon the fire would get obstreperous again, and the little flames would twinkle in and out, as if they wanted to see what was goin' on, or had seen and was laughin' and winkin' about it and havin' some fun, too, and the young fellow would reach for the shovel and the ashes and cover the bright blazes all up. And sometimes—remember, now, only sometimes—the girl would get up and put ashes on and then—well, boys, when the bluebirds came in the spring, and the fishin' worms crawled out of the ground, and the boys set on the green banks of the little creek waitin' for a bite, and the johnny-jump-up nestled in the sunny places, there was a weddin' in the old house, and when the winter come again they set by their own fire and the shovel and the ashes was out of a job."—*Merchant Traveler.*

CREMATION IN SWITZERLAND.—The Geneva *Continent* says: "The authorities of Zurich have lately authorized the burning of bodies, on what is known as Sieman's system, and the citizens of Zurich, if we may judge by the proceedings of a certain Herr Brandolf-Lichter, are showing remorkable alacrity in adapting themselves to this new plan of disposing of the remains of their relatives. The following is a faithful translation of a circular which this gentleman issued on the 3d inst:

MORTUARY NOTICE

"I communicate to all my friends and acquaintances the sad announcement that to-morrow, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I propose to incinerate, according to the most recent rules of art, my late mother-in-law, who died in the faith of her Lord. The funeral urn will be placed near the furnace.

"The profoundly afflicted son-in-law,
BRANDOLF LICHTER.'

"It would be too cruel, after so pathetic and expression of his affliction, to question the reality of Herr Lichter's affection for his mother-in law when in the flesh, and his sorrow at her death; at the same time it must be admitted that the promptitude with which he has taken steps to render her return to life impossible is likely to give rise to painful misgivings."

AN AMERICAN VENICE.—A citizen of Jacksonville, Florida, has hit upon a wonderful idea, and he has done it, too, upon very slight provocation. The correspondent of one of the newspapers chanced to remark that traffic in Bay street, Jacksonville, was well nigh as noiseless on account of the sand as are the picturesque waterways of Venice; and straightway it flashed into the quick and ingenious brain of a reader of this remark that it would be very easy for Jacksonville to have streets not only as quiet as those of Venice, but watery. The sand is easily digged; why not excavate the streets to a depth of a dozen feet, and let the river into these improved canals, thus establishing waterways through the city? The current would keep these streets clean, he argues, while the novelty of the plan of this improvised Venice could not fail to draw to Jacksonville many of those winter travelers who are the delight of the enterprise of the place.

The suggestion seems to us a very happy one. There is no reason whatever that Europe should continue to exult in an old, worn out Venice when we are perfectly well able to have a brand new one any day we choose to take the trouble.

SALE OF A HISTORIC CHURCH.—Christ's Episcopal Church building, Canal street, New Orleans, was sold at public auction Saturday for $75,000. The church will be torn down and a business block erected in its place, while the congregation will build a new edifice up town. This building is of great historical interest. Its congregation was the first Protestant society organized in the South-west, and their first church was erected above and outside the Catholic city of New Orleans. The ground for the church was the gift of Judah Toro, the Hebrew philanthropist, and the Legislature passed a law to authorize the wardens and vestrymen to conduct a lottery to raise funds with which to erect the building. The church has been twice rebuilt, and once moved further back from the river. The present edifice dates from 1847, and was up to Bishop Leonidas Polk's time regarded as the cathedral church of the diocese.—*Ex.*

PUZZLING THE PHYSICIANS.—*Columbia, S. C., May* 23.—The physicians who are attending Miss Lulu West, a young lady of Laurens, S. C., as well as visiting physicians, are greatly puzzled over the condition of the patient. About two months ago she was stricken by paralysis, and she has been in a state of perfect helplessness ever since. During all that time she has been unable to move hand or foot, or to speak so as to be understood. She has not partaken of a particle of nourishment during the two months. Her case has baffled medical skill, and that she can live under such conditions is considered wonderful.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORGE BRANDT'S

GRAN CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

WRITE FOR
SAMPLES OF
DRY GOODS
GEO. H. C. NEAL & SON,
Baltimore & Holliday Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

April 30, 1885. 116-4t

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a norminal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED

PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

L. S. L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

181st Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ **Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of $200		20,000
100	do do	100	10,000
1000	do do	75	75,000
2379	Prizes, amounting to		$350,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

May 14, 1885. 118-4t

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

State Democratic Paper,

the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

Notice to Contractors of Bridge Masonry.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR THE Masonry of the Bridge at Cape Fear River, near Fayetteville, and at Nense River, near Smithfield, on the line of the Rail Road from Wilson to Fayetteville.

The Masonry at Cape Fear will be of the character known as the *Ranged Rubble Work*, to be built of well quarried dimension stone, laid in even courses, diminishing in depth from bottom to top. Amount of Masonry 1600 cubic yards.

The proposals for this may be to build entirely of Stone or of Stone and Brick.

The Neuse River Bridge will be of the character known as *Random Rubble Work*, from stone found near the site.

Cement will be furnished by the Company, and delivered at the nearest Rail Road Depot. The foundations also will be prepared at the expense of the Company.

Bids received till 10th day of June, 1885.

Address F. GARDNER, Engineer,
W. & F. R. R.
Care W. & W. R. R., Wilmington.
May 21, 1885. 119-3t

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide. (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress. White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
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Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
102-3m Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale or Rent.

ONE TEAM OF FOUR MULES, AND ONE of Three Mules, with wagons. All in good condition.

Apply to H. W. LILLY.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 28. 120-3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
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HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.
Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 4, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The appointment of Mr. Hale as Consul to Manchester will, of course, cause some changes in the conduct of the OBSERVER. Pending determination of the character and extent of these, which will shortly be announced, its readers are assured that neither their own nor the paper's interests will suffer. On the contrary, it is believed that through Mr. Hale's correspondence, and otherwise, all the interests involved will be benefitted.

In this connection it is proper to say that since Mr. Hale's appointment, preparations for his departure have engrossed his time, and he has given no attention to editing or otherwise conducting the OBSERVER.

THE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Three months ago to-day the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President marked the climax of the political movements which have resulted in such an extraordinary change of administration. The new President's policy is seen to be in perfect fulfillment of the predictions of his supporters and in direct opposition to the prophecies of his political opponents. He has betrayed no trust and has stood squarely upon the platform of the party. He has moved cautiously, as was necessary; but it is evident that he intends to make all the changes in his power for the proper administration of the government. "Turning the rascals out" consists of two movements: first, the turning out of the rascal; and, then, more difficult, the selection of a successor who will not only not prove also to be a rascal, but whose appointment will serve the best interests of the people whose voice was heard in November. No potentate on earth wields a power of patronage equal to that of the President of the United States, and it is safe to say that no man has ever been confronted with such a stupendous task as its dispensation after twenty-five years of uninterrupted control thereof by his political adversaries. The President thoroughly appreciated this, and threw upon the members of his cabinet the chief burden of appointments. The result has proved his wisdom, notwithstanding the efforts of a portion of the Northern press to prejudice the people against the great man who stands at the head of the cabinet and in whose department changes were most rapidly made. The motive of these newspapers—which, we regret to observe, some weak Southern journals have failed to detect—was not a just criticism of the individuals nominated by the Secretary of State, as it was sought to make apparent; but to raise a clamor against this peerless gentleman because with courage and precise justice he had given the greater number of the offices at his disposal to the South.

These efforts have failed of effect, we rejoice to know; and, at the end of three months, the people are everywhere becoming convinced that the President has directed the change of administration with consummate tact and skill; that, considering the vast interests involved, he is proceeding with extraordinary rapidity; and that the wisest of his acts was the appointment of his Prime Minister.

Col. Young and the Collectorship.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* gives the following in explanation of the much talked-of matter, the retention of Col. Young as Collector of the 4th district, and it is evident that Col. Young has not been *appointed* to fill the place for four years, only *retained* until his successor is appointed:

Last winter President Arthur under the general authority granted by an act of Congress consolidated the three N. C. internal revenue districts into two, the 4th and 6th, thus getting rid of collector Wheeler and retaining collector Young and collector Cooper. Whenever there is a change of territory composing a district by the addition or substraction of a county, the collector has to give a new bond; and upon this wiping out of the 5th district, collector Young and Cooper had to give new bonds. This was done.

But just before the exit of President Arthur from the White House he made an executive order creating the 5th district anew; but this order was not to go into operation until a collector should be appointed and should be qualified for the new 5th district. It was contemplated that some particular day the order would take effect and simultaneously the appointee for the 5th district should go into office, and the collectors of the 4th and 6th districts should give new bonds. The commissioner of internal revenue has fixed the 1st of June as the day when this order is to take effect—and on that day the old 4th and 6th districts will be changed and the new 4th, 5th and 6th will come into existence. Inasmuch as Col. Dowd was appointed some time ago and has given his bond, he will go into office as collector of the new sixth district on June 1, and so will Col. Boyd, in the new fifth district. We had hoped that the appointment of the collector for the new fourth district would have been made in time for the appointee to have given his bond and take charge on the same day, but delays arising from one cause or another have prevented this course.

As no new collector has been appointed in the new fourth district, it became necessary for Col. Young to renew his bond in consequence of the change in the territory composing his district, and this he has done, and he has been designated as collector of the new fourth district. His retention, however, we suppose is only temporary, and as soon as the department acts and the Democratic appointee gives his bond, Col. Young will step down and out, and the place that has known him so long will know him no more forever.

In confirmation of the above we give what the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The temporary appointment of Col. I. J. Young to the collectorship of the 4th district seems to have created some uneasiness in Democratic circles in North Carolina, especially in the district directly interested. The fact is so well known here that the appointment is merely temporary, to facilitate the reorganization of the districts in consequence of the action of ex-President Arthur in abolishing and afterwards re-establishing the 5th district, that astonishment is expressed that there is such a lack of information on this subject in some of the leading newspaper offices. The simple, unvarnished fact is that Ike Young's hours are numbered, and his official head is practically speaking already in the basket. The appointments of Messrs. Yarborough and Battle, the first as collector, the other as inspector are expected and may be announced at any moment. The Wilmington collectorship of customs, however will not be disposed of as soon as some of those interested wish. I learn on good authority that it will not come up for action for several days at least.

Ex-Senator M'Donald Talks.

Ex Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, who is in the city as attorney in a law suit, ate a hearty dinner at the St. Dennis Hotel last evening, and after lighting a cigar said to a *Herald* reporter who called on him: "I am here on private business and do not care to talk upon political matters. But I may say that like our people in Indiana I have always held President Cleveland in the highest esteem as a man of brains, conscience and nerve, who will do his duty. His administration has been so far sound, safe and conservative, and will continue so. I think he is giving the country to understand two things—first, that he will make no appointments of persons unfit for office, however strongly they may be recommended, and second, that he will not permit persons to stand around with government commissions in their pocket without any work to do. He will not tolerate official idleness."

"Do you expect any discussion or agitation of the tariff question?"

"Unquestionably the subject of tariff reform will come sooner or later. How much it may engage the attention of the coming Congress I do not know. The logic of events, however, will necessarily enforce that."

"Why do you think so?"

"We have reached a point in most of our manufactured productions where we are more than able to supply the whole market and yet, on account of the cost of manufacturing them under the present tariff, we are unable to sell them to foreign markets to any extent."

"And the result?"

"This necessarily causes stagnation in business."

"And the remedy?"

"This can only be remedied by either a reform of the tariff with a view of securing raw material at a cheaper rate for our manufacturers or by a reciprocity treaty with foreign countries or by the joint operation of these two instrumentalities. The sooner the government addresses itself to these questions the sooner that evil called 'overproduction' will be removed."

"Do you think the democratic party will attempt to do this?"

"Undoubtedly the democratic party will stand for tariff reform. Now the only warrant for imposing a tariff under the constitution is for raising revenue for national purposes, but, like every other taxing power, the branch of government invested with that authority is allowed the selection of the articles on which that tax is to be imposed."

"Then, what is, in your opinion, the true theory of taxation?"

"The true theory of taxation is to make the taxation as equal as possible upon those who are taxed, taking into consideration their condition in life and ability to pay. A tariff is called a voluntary tax. It is not so in its practical operations as to all articles of prime necessity, and can only be said to be true of the tariff imposed upon luxuries. The result of that principle is that a tariff ought to be highest on luxuries and lowest on the necessaries of life and the necessities of trade."

"Do you think the present administration will attempt such reforms as you have indicated?"

"I think the present administration will be found endeavoring to formulate a policy in accordance with these general doctrines I have stated to you—to make the necessaries of life and raw material cheap, so as to cheapen the cost of living and give our laborers something to do and at the same time supply the government with a reasonable revenue. That's about the whole proposition."—*N. Y. Herald.*

University Commencement.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Thursday June 14th, is annually the "Big Day" of Commencement week, but this year, Wednesday, the 3d, will rival it. The grand Memorial Hall will be dedicated the first thing on Wednesday, Hon. Paul C. Cameron for the Building Committee presenting it to the Board of Trustees, and Governor Scales, Chairman of the Board, receiving it. Odes will be sung by the students, and instrumental music furnished by the celebrated Kesnick's Brass Band, of Richmond, Va. The next in order will be the Annual Address by Hon. James W. Reid, one of the most eloquent orators in the State. In the afternoon the distinguished divine Bishop Wilson, of Baltimore, will deliver the Sermon before the graduating class.

Mr. Cameron and Governor Scales are capital speakers, and on the whole the exercises will be of surpassing interest. An excursion train has been secured from Raleigh going and returning at convenient hours on the same day, giving the citizens of Raleigh, Cary, Morrisville, Durham, &c., an opportunity of seeing the grandest college hall in the Union, and hearing the excellent addresses and sermon.

K. P. B.

Charles H. Robinson, of Wilmington, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Wilmington

Senator M'Pherson's Adroitness.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has remained in Washington during the spring. He is a very intimate friend of the President and is probably as near to him as any of the Senators. Mr. Cleveland is under special obligations to him. The story of the occasion for his special gratitude has never been told. If it had not been for the Senator the Democrats would not have elected a President. It was he who discovered a secret conspiracy to carry New Jersey for the Republicans. During the latter part of the campaign he went over the State with one or two trained men for the purpose of seeing how the election was going. In the northern part of the State one of his agents came to him and said, "The Republicans are strangely confident I do not understand it. I know a Republican, a hard-working man, who has scraped $800, the savings of three or four years. He told me only last night that he intended to bet this money upon Blaine's carrying the State. This report caused grave apprehension in Senator McPherson's mind. He thought it very strange that this man would be willing to risk his savings upon anything less than a certainty. So he sent for him and cross-examined him. By promising to make good to him the amount of his bet this speculative Republican was induced to tell the reasons for his confidence.

* * * * * * * * *

After some hesitation the man told the story of the trade that had been made. Three of the leading candidates for county positions in the northern part of New Jersey had made a definite arrangement with the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to throw overboard the National ticket in return for help on the ticket. The Senator instantly saw the importance of the story. Such details of the trade were given him as to make him positive that it could be carried out unless the conspiracy was exposed. If the trade should stand, New Jersey would go Republican by about 2,500 majority. The Senator does not care to mention the names of these Democrats who were detected in this conspiracy. He visited them very promptly after he had heard the story. He charged them directly with the intention of selling out the National ticket. He was able to so convince them of his knowledge of this conspiracy that they found it useless to even attempt a denial. He warned all of the Democrats in the communities where the trade had been made and notified the traitors that if they attempted to carry out their plan they would never again be allowed to live in the State of New Jersey. Terrified by this awful threat they rallied to a sense of duty and did not sell out. The day of the election about noon Senator McPherson met the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He said: "McPherson, I am about sending out despatches to the Chairmen of the State Central Committees in New York, Connecticut and Indiana. I have no objection to your seeing them." "What have you told them," said McPherson. "I have told them," said he, "that this State will go for Blaine by twenty-five hundred majority: that nothing on earth can prevent it. I am sending this out to encourage them to pile up good majorities in their States." Senator McPherson smiled at this bragging statement, said, "I am too good a friend of yours to want to see you make a fool of yourself. I have no doubt what you have written would have been true if the election had taken place a week ago. But we discovered your little game. It has been headed off. This State will go Democratic by four thousand majority." The Republican Chairman looked at the Senator a moment as if in doubt. The tone of his voice perhaps convinced him of the truth of his declaration. He tore up his despatches and walked away looking very much chagrined.

VINDICATING THE NATION'S HONOR.—President Cleveland has placed his Administration in a position which will win for it more popularity with the American people than all the Civil Service Reform theories that could be started by a whole army of Mugwump professors.

One Walsh, after residing in Texas and and declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, was impressed into the Mexican army and had his property confiscated while temporarily doing business in Mexico. The Administration has decided that the declaration of his intention to become a citizen entitles Walsh to protection from the American Government.

In a word, the Democratic Administration has repudiated and abandoned the Republican doctrine maintained under the Republican Presidents up to the close of Mr. Arthur's Administration, that the act of naturalization must be complete before a foreign-born citizen can receive any protection from this Government. The anti-American paragraph in the consular regulations issued in 1881 which reads, "A declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States does not constitute a person a citizen within the meaning of the law," has now been stricken out and expunged from the record.

In its place, the broader, nobler Democratic doctrine held by William L. Marcy and enforced under the Administration of Franklin Pierce has been adopted, that a declaration of intention invests a person with the character although not with all the civil privileges of a citizen of the of the United States and clothes him with an American nationality while in other countries.—*Extract from the World.*

MARRYING A DEAD WIFE'S SISTER.—*Galveston*, May 28.—A special to the *Daily News* from Hunstor says: "At last night's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, on amendments to the Confession of Faith omitting the provision forbidding marriage with deceased wife's sister, forty-eight Presbyteries were reported as concurring, seven as not concurring, and fourteen as not replying. Concurrence of three-fourths being necessary the subject was postponed until the next assembly. The committee on Bills and Overtures reported on papers pertaining to powers of Evangolists in the foreign fields and after a strong opposition the report was adopted. It empowers a single missionary through his Presbytery to ordain native ministers.'

The Masonic Order.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of North Carolina met here Tuesday evening.

Fayetteville was selected as the place, and the fourth Tuesday in May, 1886, as the time for holding the next Annual Convocation. The following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Geo. W. Blount, of Wilson, Grand High Priest.

Jonathan W. Albertson, of Elizabeth City, Dep. G. H. P.

Henry V. Dunston, of Windsor, Grand King.

Robert W. Hardie, of Fayetteville Grand Scribe.

William Simpson, of Raleigh, Grand Treasurer.

Donald W. Bain, of Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

T. Page Ricaud, of Washington, Grand Chaplain.

James M. D. French, of Wilmington, Grand Chapt. of the Host.

The Grand High Priest elected made the following appointments:

H. C. Prempert, of Wilmington, Grand Principal Sojourner.

J. W. Blackwell, of Durham, Grand Royal Arch Captain.

John Slaughter, Jr., of Goldsboro, Grand Master 3d Veil.

Henry Klueppelbery, of Charlotte, Grand Master 2d Veil.

Henry E. Thrower, of Windsor, Grand Master 1st Veil.

Robert H. Bradley, of Raleigh, Grand Tiler.

The Grand Officers were installed by H. H. Munson, Past Grand High Priest.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

A PROMINENT CAROLINIAN DEAD.—At his residence in Chicago on 16th May, 1885, R. H. Hyman. Born in Edgecombe county sixty three years ago, he left the county during his boyhood and settled in Warrenton, N. C. where he became a merchant. He succeeded in saving some money. Thence he set up in business for himself in Baltimore. In this he was unsuccessful and removed to New York where he was very successful. During the war he removed to Chicago and greatly increased his fortune in the real estate business.

Like the majority of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Hyman had his reverses, but he at no time lost the confidence of his friends.

A man of exalted, strong character, unbending in his probity, liberal, charitable and courteous he was a man high among men.

Wherever he located he at once drew about him hosts of admiring friends who sought and heeded his wise counsels.

Taking all in all he was a well rounded character and one whose loss must be sadly felt. His family in this section are numerously represented.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

THE C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—Of the many enterprises illustrating the progressive spirit of North Carolina, and promising great results, there is no one which attracts more attention than the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, whose construction is being so vigorously pushed by the energetic president, Mr. Julius A. Gray, of Greensboro, N. C. Whether it is because the road is essentially a North Carolina road, running diagonally across the State, bringing into close relation sections far distant and totally different, and effecting an inter-change of every product of North Carolina soil and waters; or whether it is because the people are rejoiced to see the approaching realization of an old idea and the success of an enterprise that, for thirty years, has been struggling with backsets and perverse fate; or whether it is because it is the only road in North Carolina which is owned, officered and controlled by individual North Carolinians, built by North Carolina money, and operated for the development solely of North Carolina towns; whether it is because of either or all these facts, it is noticeably true that the people of the State are particularly interested in the building of this great work of improvement.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

THE GREAT CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.—The gathering of representative business men from twenty-nine States, from Maine to California and Texas, at Atlanta, Ga., this week was a notable event, and its deliberations must have much weight in the country. Measures of great moment, of vital importance to the business interest of the whole country, were calmly and very ably discussed; and conclusions reached were the results of unsectional, we may say unselfish, considerations. Over three hundred delegates were in attendance, who were representative business men and men who think upon business was, with reference only to the relations to business, and hence, their opinions and conclusions will command respect. Our State was represented by delegates at large, and by delegates from Charlotte, Durham, Graham, Concord, Raleigh and Asheville.

The convention was a grand one, grand in purpose, and we believe will prove grand in its results. Its effects will be far reaching, and we believe continued beneficial to the South. It was good to have it, and good to be there.—*Asheville Citizen.*

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED.—*London, May* 30, 1885.—The *Daily News* announces this morning, on the highest authority, that Russia's reply to England's counter proposals was received in London on yesterday. The reply, it says, involves the acceptance of the proposals, and practically settles, in a satisfactory manner, the whole question of the Afghan boundary. Both Maruchak and Zulfikar remain in the possession of the Ameer. The main features of the work of delimitation have been finally fixed, and the Boundary Commission will settle the details. The negotiations have been conducted in a most friendly spirit on both sides.

The *Daily News* in an editorial says: "Mr. Gladstone has crowned his illustrious career by again rendering the country a signal service. We must not forget, now that peace is secured, how near we came to a war such as this generation has not seen. Neither mere obstinacy nor skill in diplomacy could have averted it. The task required a combination of the highest qualities which go to make up the complex gift of statesmanship."—*Cable to the N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON NOTES.—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says: "Col. Green has secured about twenty-five appointments of postmasters, mostly of small offices. But in the Jonesboro case a violent partisan, Buchanan, was supplanted by a live Democrat. The Colonel will remain until Monday next, and close out the business of many other Republican postmasters: Mr. Jas. B. Smith has been recommended for the Fayetteville postoffice, backed by about all the people of the town. No one is opposing him.

The unsettled condition of affairs in the 4th Internal Revenue District has its influence on the other adjoining districts. Young was appointed collector of the district made by consolidating his own and a part of the 5th. Then the 5th was restored, but I understand its machinery, or at least the full operation of its machinery, awaits the termination of Young's collectorship and the adjustment which would follow upon the appointment of his successor. It is believed that when Col. Yarborough was here last week some agreement was reached. I learn to-day that Ike Young has still about six months of his extended term as collector. And yet a month or two ago a gentleman, a relative of Young's, and who from his acquaintance with such matters ought to be well informed on the subject, stated in a conversation with me that his kinsman's term expired in May. But since that time Young has given new bonds, which was in the nature of an extension. The whole concern is in a tangle.

Anent this muddle, I hear to-day that Mr. Charles N. Vance, oldest son of the Senator, is pressing for the inspectorship of revenue under Col. Yarborough, when the latter comes into his collectorship. Mr James S. Battle, of Rocky Mount, son of the well known manufacturer, has been regarded heretofore as having the office well nigh in his possession.

Theo. Josephs, of Raleigh, has been appointed to a twelve hundred dollar place in the War Department as messenger.

The *Post* to-morrow will contain the following: "It is understood that the President will soon appoint Col. Edward Yarborough to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of North Carolina. He is strongly indorsed by both Senators and the delegation, besides having a strong backing from the business men of the State. It is probable the appointment will be made on Monday.

Marshal Hill, at present the Marshal of the Eastern District of North Carolina, will, it is said, shortly be removed and be succeeded by Capt. V. V. Richardson, who is a strong applicant for the place. A number of changes are also contemplated in the Postmasters of the State, one of the first being the appointment of Matthew Manley to be Postmaster at Newbern, vice J. S. Marrie. It is understood, also, that Col. W. S. Baird will soon be appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Florida.—*Cor. World.*

A NEW INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Theodore Wezel, of Walhalla, has recently purchased in Swain county, N. C., just across the State line from Oconee county, a tract of 60,000 acres of land, upon which he proposes the erection of an immense establishment for the manufacture of fancy Bavarian glass ware, an industry altogether new in this country. Mr. Wezel endeavored to obtain land in this State for the location of this factory, but says that he was unable to secure the title to so large a tract. Mr. Wenzel has been in Charleston for several days with a view to making arrangements for immediately commencing the work on the factory buildings. The contract will probably fall into Charleston hands, and the buildings will be up by the fall. So soon as all preliminaries shall have been arranged, Mr. Wenzel intends leaving for Europe to secure skilled workers in glass from the factories of Bavaria and Austria, whom he will bring to Walhalla and Swain county for the purpose of instructing American workers as to the mysteries and intricacies of Bavarian glass working. Mr. Wenzel says that an establishment of the kind he intends operating does not, so far as he is aware, exist in this country, for he has travelled far and wide in the hope of discovering one, but has failed to do so. He further states that in no part of the world can more delicate flint for the manufacture of this elegant glassware be found than in the northwestern part of this State, all along the border of North Carolina.—*Charleston News Courier.*

ECONOMY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Since Secretary Manning assumed charge of the Treasury Department sixty clerkships, ranging in salary from $900 to $2,100 have become vacant. With one exception the offices are all within the civil service classification. The Secretary has decided not to fill any of the vacancies in question on the ground that the interests of the service do not require it. This decision will result in an annual saving about $66,000.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—In the matter of hearing the claims of applicants for office the President is about to take a new departure. I have learned the fact, hitherto unknown to any of the fraternity of newspaper correspondents, that he will within a few days make the announcement that he can no longer see parties calling to urge the claims of applicants for positions. The order will be absolute and will apply even to Congressmen and others in high station. The time of the President and the heads of the respective departments has thus far been largely and almost exclusively devoted to hearing applicants for office and their friends, much to the neglect of other and more important business.—*Cor. Charlotte Observer.*

A Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says: "Senators Ransom and Vance and Representative Bennett, Green and Skinner, and ex-Representative Latham are here. The pressure for office seems to be worse than ever, and some Southern Congressmen are excited to an almost frantic degree. The city is filling up with politicians. Although many of the offices will not be filled before July, it is known here that nothing like a "clean sweep" is in contemplation.

There is a rumor that the Wilmington and Weldon Road have purchased the Road from Smithfield to Goldsboro, known as the "Best" road.

THE FATAL STATE DEPARTMENT.—The State Department, which at the beginning of our Government was looked upon as the stepping stone to the Presidency, became later on singularly fatal to the ambitions of almost every man who took charge of it, and its possession in many cases has been the forerunner of disaster, disease and death. Upshur, one of Tyler's Secretaries of State, was blown up on the Princeton while he was in office, and Hugh S. Legare, the Secretary of State who preceded Upshur, died at Boston at the celebration of the Bunker Hill Monument, which he was attending with the President in his capacity as Secretary. Daniel Webster, while acting as Filmore's Secretary of State, was, in 1852, thrown from his carriage and there received the injuries which caused his death the following October. Secretary William H. Seward never recovered fully from the blow of the assassin Payne, which he received on the night Lincoln was killed, and his political future was injured by his connection with Johnson in the State Department in the following Administration. James G. Blaine narrowly escaped receiving Guiteau's bullet when he walked down to the depot arm-in-arm with President Garfield to see him off to Long Branch, and the disatisfaction with Blaine's aggressive policy as Secretary of State probably lost him enough votes during the last election to put Cleveland into the White House. Had Henry Clay not accepted the State portfolio from John Quincy Adams the "bargain" and "corruption" cry would never have been raised and Clay would have probably not have died disappointed in his ambition to be President, John C. Calhoun's future was largeley affected by the fights he had while he was Secretary of State, by which he became estranged from Jackson and his party, and Marcy and Cass dropped out of the State Department into existing nonentityness.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT.—The Illinois Democrat may have uses; indeed, as he is permitted to exist, it may be set down as certain that he has uses. To his party friends elsewhere, however, they seem of that sort described in the first sentence of the whereas to a set of obituary resolutions. They are "inscrutable." Twice the Illinois Democrats have had a chance to serve their party and their country, and both times they have made it convenient to do a positive injury instead of a possible good. By not availing themselves of the power to elect a Senator, which they had until deprived of it a few weeks ago by death and carelessness, the United States Senate is made certainly Republican throughout the whole of this Democratic administration and perhaps during the next one, which may fall to be Democratic in consequence. Eight years ago the Illinois Democrats made Hayes President. The Legislature then was very much as it has been this year, and nothing would serve the Illinois Democratic turn but the election of independent Judge David Davis to the Senate. The Judge took the place; Judge Bradley, by the terms of law, succeeded to his place on the Electoral Commission; eight to seven went a way not intended, and Hayes was President.

Upon the whole, the Illinois Democrat is a nuisance which needs abatement.—*Raleigh Register.*

BANQUET TO MINISTER JARVIS.—At the Yarboro last evening a banquet was given by a number of citizens to Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, U. S. minister to Brazil. The dining-room was specially decorated Twenty-four large national flags fell in graceful folds as curtains for the twelve windows. In the background were national and State flags in pairs over entrance ways. Pendent from the ceiling were many foreign flags. The Brizilian ensign was in the rear, between large mirrors. National flags formed a portiere for the doorway. Potted plants were tastefully disposed on tables, in windows, and baskets of foliage plants depended from the chandeliers. The tables were arranged in the form of an oval. Covers were laid on the twelve tables for sixty-five persons. These all sat facing inward.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, Va., president of the Richmond and Danville railroad; Hon. Sam'l F. Phillips, of Washington, ex-solicitor general of the U. S.; Hon. A. S. Seymour, U. S. Circuit judge; Col. John D. Whitford, of New Berne, president A. and N. C. R. R.; Maj. James W. Wilson, of Morganton, chief engineer W. N. C. R. R.; Col. John N. Staples, Greensboro.—*News and Observer.*

THE TOBACCO TRADE LEAVING NEW YORK.—We have had an attempted explanation of the dullness of trade in leaf tobacco in the city of New York, by the editor of the *Tobacco Leaf* of May 9. It has been ascribed to dull times in the manufacturing of cigars, and yet the *Leaf* tacitly admits that the difficulty really is that the trade has sought and developed new centres of trade. In fact, that New York has to admit that they have lost their former prestige in the trade. And these figures show it pretty plainly. In April, 1885, the sales of seed leaf were only 2,507 cases, while in April, 1884, they were 9,000 cases. What does this all mean? The falling off in the quantity of cigars manufactured is but slight. Where then do the cigar manufacturers get their supplies? The *Leaf* says: "Dealers every where, outside of New York city, are now competitors of New York merchants in the interior markets. They pack and sell on their own account just as merchants here do, and divide the trade, once concentrated here. Western and southwestern cities have become emporiums of trade. They have become great original markets for all kinds of tobacco."—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Raleigh *Register* isa weekly paper printed at the Capital of the State, by P. M. Hale, Esq., one of the best informed as well as one of the most industrious editors in the State. This paper is well printed, and is remarkable among our weeklies for the great amount and variety of its reading matter, which embraces not only all the important news of the day, but choice selections of a literary and scientific character interesting to every reader who desires to keep informed of the world's progress—*Piedmont Press.*

Mr. W. H. Bailey, Charlotte's well known lawyer, has been invested with the degree of LL. D.

State Items.

A depth of 270 feet has been attained by the artesian well at Burgaw.

2,000 wagons unloaded their cargoes in Winston last week. A sign of thrift.

The North Carolina Press Association meets at Smithville on the 17th of June.

Col. H. C. Jones has taken the oath of office and entered on his duties as Solicitor on Monday.

Our jail is empty yet, and our clever Sheriff finds amusement in playing marbles.—*Orange Observer.*

The Teachers' Assembly which meets at Black Mountain next month promises to be a very great affair.

President Gray was casting around in Mt. Airy last week for a location for the depot for the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Mr. James Robinson, editor of the Winston *Leader*, has been appointed stamp clerk in the internal revenue office at Winston.

The *Observer* says it is probable that Mecklenburg will have 150 applicants for pensions, one hundred having already filed applications.

The Cherokee Indians living in Western North Carolina have brought suit for lands in the Indian Territory, valued at about $2.000,000.

Prof. E. P. Moses, who has for several years past been principal of the Goldsboro Graded School, has been chosen superintendent of the Raleigh schools.

The New Memorial Hall at Chapel Hill is one of the handsomest buildings in the South, and has a seating capacity of four to five thousand.—*Durham Recorder.*

Capt. Ashe, the newly appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, has appointed as assistants Messrs. J. B. Barber, W. B. Merrimon, W. T. McGehee and J. J. Litchford.

During the Session of the State Medical Examiners this week 101 applicants were examined, ont of which number 14 failed to pass an examination.—*Durham Reporter.*

Mount Airy is one of the most hopeful young towns in the State, and if she doesn't go up handsomely on the completion of the railroad, then we will quit being a prophet of the times.—*Wormman.*

Charlotte *Observer* says: Capt. Bowdoin, of Wilmington, has launched a small steamboat on the Catawba river—the first steamboat ever on that river. It was a great event. It is designed as a pleasure boat.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The colored mail agent, Gordon, who has lorded it in the mail car between Charlotte and Statesville for these many years, has been retired. Mr. C. H. Torrence has been appointed as Gordon's successor.

The Oxford's *Orphans' Friend* says: The recent appropriation to the orphan asylum by the legislature was for enlargements. The current expenses of the institution must be met as heretofore, namely: By voluntary contributions, of benevolent individuals, churches, &c.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina met at Asheville on Wednesday last. Rev. A. S. Smith was chosen president; Rev. E. R. Rich, Secretary; and Chas. E. Johnson, Treasurer. The next Convention will be held in Tarboro, on the 19th of May, 1886.

We learn that the Rev. John N. Andrews, a member of the North Carolina Conference, died very suddenly and unexpectedly at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Hepinstall, in Halifax county, a day or two ago. He makes the sixth member of the Conference that has died since the last annual session which was held in Wilmington in December last.—*Visitor.*

Another car load of darkeys passed through this city Sunday on the northbound passenger train, en route for Wilson, to work on the Wilson & Florence "Short Cut." The W. & W. seems to be really in earnest about this short cut at least as far as to Fayetteville.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D., President of Davidson College, will retire from that institution in June, and make his home in Ohio.

Prof. Charles Phillips, of our University, informs us that there are 240 applicants for the seven new professorships—77 for Mathematics; 69 for Modern Languages; 32 for Agricultural Chemistry; 26 for Natural Science; 19 for Pedagogics, and 18 for Physics and Engineering.—*North Carolina Teacher.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR FIFTH DISTRICT.—The following well known gentlemen have been appointed by Collector Boyd deputy collectors of the fifth revenue district:

1. Rockingham & Caswell—N. M. Richmond, of Caswell county.
2. Stokes and Surry—L. G. Waugh, of Surry county.
3. Forsyth—W. B. Stafford, of Forsyth.
4. Davidson and Randolph—Dr. W. B. Meares, of Davidson.
5. Stanly, Anson, Richmond and Montgomery—John M. Little, of Anson county.
6. Orange, Chatham and Moore—Frank H. Taylor, of Orange.
7. Granville and Person—Dr. Jno. S. Meadows, of Granville.
8. Guilford and Alamance—Jno. C. Kennett, of Guilford.

But few of our people are aware of the extent to which the strawberry industry in Charlotte has grown. Mr. E. W. Lyles and Mr. A. Shorter Caldwell have been making strawberry culture a study, and from a small beginning made two years ago, they now raise all the strawberries which they can handle. Mr. Lyles' "patch" now covers four acres, and the amount of strawberries which he has gathered from it is astonishing. Yesterday was his largest day, when he gathered 30 bushels, making 960 quarts. Last Tuesday he gathered 800 quarts and on the day before that 640 quarts, making a total crop in three days of 2,400 quarts. Mr. Lyles ships these strawberries to Richmond, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and finds ready sale for them. Besides strawberries, he is cultivating raspberries, and will have the first of that fruit on the market in about three weeks.—*Charlotte Observer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALESMAN—See Notice.
REUBEN JONES—Ice Cream.
W. J. McDONALD, JR—Lost.
WRITTEN CARDS—See Notice.
R. T. SCANLIN—Fresh Goods.
ROSE & LEAK—To the Public.
H. C. SMALLBONES—See Notice.
N. W. RAY—Sale of Mullin's Lot.
W. J. McDONALD—House for Rent.

ABOUT TOWN.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—There will be a meeting of the Union Home and Hospital this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon between the Greensboro and Fayetteville Juvenile Clubs—the Fayetteville boys were victorious.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Isaac Bain, a colored man in the employ of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company, was killed near Sanford, on Monday while coupling the cars.

SHIPMENT OF TOBACCO.—We notice at the depot a large lot of tobacco raised in our county, being shipped to Durham. We hope another year we will have a factory here so our farmers can have a home market.

MR. P. HOLLAND.—This young lawyer who has lately located in our town, was given an opportunity of appearing before the court last week, and it is the universal sentiment that he did his part well, speaking fluently and to the point.

COMMISSIONER'S MEETING.—The Commissioners of Fayetteville held their regular monthly meeting on Monday June 1st. No matter of special importance came before them. The usual monthly bills were examined and disposed of.

LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY CO.—The action of this company at its annual meeting shows that they do not intend to let what has been an honor and pride of our town pass away. In order that it shall be restored to its former place they have placed at its head Col. J. B. Starr, who we all know is a success in whatever he undertakes. A spirit of rivalry is necessary to keep our companies up to the full measure, and we hope ere long to see the LaFayette on our streets with full ranks.

SHAKSPEARE CLUB AND MUSICALE.—We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting at Mrs. M. J. Pemberton's residence to-morrow night to organize a Shakspeare Club and Musicale. An interesting programme of Readings, Recitations and Music—instrumental and vocal—has been arranged for the evening, and all of the young people who desire to aid in organizing this literary Club are most cordially invited to be present. The exercises will commence promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Col. L. C. Jones, the efficient Superintendent of the Carolina Central, has been spending a few days in our city. Col. Jones abounds in friends here who are always glad to see him.

Mr. John Y. McRae is in town this week; his father, Dr. J. A. McRae, is quite sick.

Rev. H. A. Brown, of Winston, filled the Baptist pulpit on Sunday last in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Eason.

Mr. W. C. Elam, Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, is in town, having been summoned here by the critical condition of his mother.

Mr. Frank Stedman, of the Wilmington *Star*, is in town.

THE PINK TEA.—The curiosity of our people was more than gratified at this novel and pleasant entertainment on Tuesday evening given in aid of the Union Home and Hospital, and all pronounced it one of the most pleasant and agreeable gatherings they had ever attended. The hall had been metamorphosed by woman's ingenuity and skill, and was both elaborately and artistically decorated in pink.

The pillars were entwined with pink, the walls festooned with like color, and here and there, and every where around the room pink T gave you greeting. The tables likewise were made in the form of T's, and were covered in pink, and all the young ladies wore pink T badges. It was indeed a Pink T party. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and the scene was good to look upon. The idea was novel and and attractive, and proved to be what the originators desired most of all, a success.

THE GREENSBORO EXCURSION.—The Methodist Sunday School and Ladies Parsonage Aid Society, of Greensboro, numbering over four hundred, arrived here yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The excursionists were met at the depot by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, and conducted to the Methodist Church, where, after singing by the choir, an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Wood, the Pastor, and handsomely and happily responded to by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, of Greensboro. After the welcome, the excursionists were escorted to the Seminary Lot, just opposite, where, under the shady trees, benches and tables had been prepared for their accommodation. We trust that all had a happy time. These little episodes in the lives of the younger, are bright spots that will long be remembered, and are links that tend to cement the good feeling between sister towns.

Don't forget the excursion to Greensboro on the 6th. Tickets round trip $1.50; children half price.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Last night about 12 o'clock three shots were fired through a window of a house which the hands on the Wilson Short Cut were occupying. A colored man by the name of Bethune was struck, the ball taking effect in the bowels, inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound. Jack Byrd and Tony McBryde, colored, have been arrested as the guilty parties.

JOINT MEETING—At a joint meeting of the Magistrates and Commissioners of Cumberland county, held on Monday, June 1st, 1885, a vote being taken on the adoption of the new road law, it was rejected by a vote of 20 to 8.

The following were appointed Finance Committee: Messrs. A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae and W. S. Cook; and Messrs. S. C. Rankin, R. W. Hardie and Duncan Shaw were elected the Board of Education.

Taxes levied for 1885 are for

State	37½
Current expenses	29 1 6
Special	23½
Bridge	10
Old Debt	10
Total	$1.10

The committee appointed relative to the better protection of the County Records, to secure them against fire, &c., recommended that a vault be built, The report was laid on the table, Drs. W. C. McDuffie, T. D. Haigh and Maj. Jno. Evans, the committee on Poor House, reported in favor of selling the present buildings and erecting a more convenient and suitable building. This was also tabled.

Maj. Jonathan Evans was chosen Chairman of the Board of Magistrates for the ensuing year.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—June 1, 1885.—Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Joe McKethan was allowed $1.50 per month.

Neill Bolton was allowed $2 50 per month.

Mrs. Ann Andrews was allowed $2.00 per month.

Harriett Murphy was allowed $1.50 per month.

Mary Fort was allowed $2.50 per month.

John McLeod's Son was allowed $2.50 per month.

Mary E. Jordan Duncan Phillips, Duncan Johnson, Mary S. Johnson, Martha Roberts and Jerusay Howard were discontinued from the pauper list.

Miss Strickland in Jail on account of insanity, ordered to the Poor House.

Matilda and Nancy Smith were ordered to the Poor House.

Petition of Levi Mason laid on the table.

Frank McKay, relieved from Poll Tax for 1884.

Ordered, That the tax of ¼ of one per cent be laid on all taxable property in the no-fence district in Flea Hill Township, to pay for building and repairing fence around the same.

J. W. Fort and E. S. Saunders were appointed tax assessors in said no-fence district.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE ALLOWED.

D. A. McDiarmid,	pauper supplies,		$12.00.
H. B. Butler,	"	"	3.85.
A. Wicker,	"	"	3.00.
J. D. Sessoms,	"	"	6.00.
Kelly Sessoms,	"	"	9.00.
D. M. McDonald'	"	"	95.00.
J. R. McNeill & Son,	"	Coffins,	8.00.
S. Jones,	"	Grave,	2.00.
J. N. Smith & Co.,	"	Medicine,	20.00.
James Hall,	Poor House work,		1.25

W. T. Sloan, Poor House Superintendent, $28 50.

D. M. McDonald, Poor House supplies, $23.21.

A. Wicker, Brige, Carver's Creek, $6.50.

J. R. Emmitt, Bridge, Rockfish, $3.90.

Neill McQueen, Jail account, $98.70.

McMillan Bros., Jail Cooler, $72.66.

E. T. McKethan, C. S. C. Stationery, $2 70.

H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent Public Instruction, $46 00.

J. C. McGougan, School Vouchers, $17.75.

Sundry Observations.

Graded School closes to morrow.

Gardens promise an abundant yield.

Our farmers complain of too much rain; the crops are in the grass.

The alterations and improvements on the Fayetteville Hotel have begun.

Green peas and new potatoes are becoming plentiful.

Judge McRae will hold the July Term of Court in Cumberland county.

Taxes will be listed at the Town Hall for next twenty days.

There was quite a rise in the Cape Fear last week, it is subsiding.

Even the most doubting Thomas must now admit the building of the "short cut" to be a foregone conclusion. The arrival of the iron puts a quietus on doubts.

Now that one of the stalls in the Market has been newly painted, would it not be well to have them all painted in uniform color.

We hear that Mr. Guthrie intends putting up another neat cottage on the lot between the one just built and his residence.

Mr. Martin has finished the painting of his hotel on Old Street, and he now owns a building as handsome as it is commodious and spacious.

The papers in the capital cases of Howard, Gee and McNeill not having been sent down from the Supreme Court, sentence will not be passed upon them until the July Term.

The Fayetteville Cornet Band propose giving a series of Open Air Concerts at the Seminary during the Summer, at which Ice Cream and other refreshments will be served.

After the heavy rains of last week it would be well to sprinkle lime and other disinfectants around the back lots, &c., in order that disease may be prevented.

We notice Postmaster Orrell busy superintending one of the stalls in the Market, having it nicely latticed and tastefully painted. Is he preparing to give up the post-office?

The beautiful and fragrant Magnolia is now in bloom, and Fayetteville can boast of as many fine and large trees of this species as can be found in any inland town.

Among our visitors from Greensboro yesterday, we noticed the Rev. L. C. Crawford, the former pastor of the Methodist Church, of this place. He has many warm friends here, who remember how earnestly and zealously he devoted himself to the cause of his church.

We learn that on Saturday last Mrs. Irene W. Kyle received through the agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the sum of $5009.00 insurance upon the life of her late husband, James Kyle.

We regret to learn that the health of the Rev. Robt. Strange, who had accepted a call to assist the Rev. Dr. Huske, is so much impaired by his duties in Virginia, that he has been compelled to decline the position tendered. He expects to sail for Europe in search of better health.

Judge Avery, who has been holding court in this place for the past two weeks, has impressed our people very favorably. He is a man of great decision of character, quick to interpret the law, and dispatches business in a business way. He is a good judge, dignified, impartial and firm.

The Greensboro Club have determined that our boys shall not repeat their late victory, next Tuesday, so look to your laurels, gentlemen of the Fayetteville Base Ball Club. You can win if you will only try hard enough. You must not disappoint the confident hopes of your friends.

Messrs. J. A. Worth and Jas. M. Lamb are cultivating quite a field of Tube roses on Haymount. Mr. Worth's way of farming seems to have impressed his neighbors, as Mr. Weldon Huske and others in that locality are bragging on their crops, and looking over them, a day or so ago we agreed with them that they were fine.

Mr. John A. Pemberton, Jr., moved last week into his new and comfortable residence on the corner of St. James' square and Ramsay street, just north of the Court House. The site on which Mr. Pemberton has placed his house is well known as the lot on which the old "five cornered house" of volutionary times stood, and in which previous to the year 1800 Cornelius Wingate, Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, lived and died, and on which the late Robert W. Brown, of Wilmington, was married to Athalia, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Wingate. The old mansion was subsequently occupied by W. A. Beebee, Henry A. Donaldson, Charles Stewart, William H. Hardin, Hon. Warren Winslow, Gen. Walter Draughon, and his son-in-law, Mr. Williams, and while in the occupancy of the latter, was destroyed by fire several years ago. The old five cornered house was noted for the generous hospitality, elegant entertainments, old fashioned dinners and excellent wines its several occupants knew so well how to dispense. But these good old fashioned times are gone, and we only hear of them from the few old folks now living who used to participate in them. May the present occupant be so inspired by the surroundings that he may bring back the good old days.

The Graded School.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The Graded School closes this week. It is well known in the community that the subscriptions for the support of the school for the year now closing was insufficient. That the Trustees resolved to continue the school in the hope that collections from old dues and tuition from pupils outside the district would nearly make up the deficiency. In this however they have been disappointed, and they will have much difficulty in paying expenses. Many persons seem under the impression that they are under no obligation to pay the tuition which they pledged themselves for at the beginning of the year, because the school is partly supported from the "School Fund," considering it as a free school. The object of this article is to correct that impression.

The public fund received is about *one fourth only* of the sum required for the the years expenses. Three-fourths, then, must be raised by subscriptions of public spirited citizens who have no children in the School or be paid as tuition by those whose children receive its benefits.

Now, while it is acknowledged that money is very scarce and hard to get, it is also quite as plain that the community generally, does not cease to spend money for many purposes of much less moment than the support of this school and the payment of the hard earned wages of the teachers. An earnest appeal is made to all to come up to a fair and just sense of duty in this matter. Prosperous communities in this State have been built up by Schools alone.

Shall we allow the best School we have ever had—the School which has been pointed to all over the State as a model—which has educated so many of our children so very cheaply, to go down simply from a refusal to do the very commonest justice of paying its well earned wages.

TRUSTEE.

Bagging Grapes.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Many varieties of grapes are liable to destruction from several causes, viz: rot, cracking of the skin, and being ate by birds. The remedy suggested has been tried by many persons, and is claimed to be effectual. As soon as past the blooming state, or when the fruit is the size of small shot, encase the clusters in paper bags of one or two lb. size, according to the size of clusters. The upper part of the bag should be folded from one or both corners, to exclude rain, and pinned. Where clusters grow close together several may be encased in one bag. It is said that grapes treated thus, suffer no detriment in any respect; and the only objection is the cost.

J. S. BREECE.

May 31, 1885.

A scientist now declares that the tip of the nose is the home of the soul. It has certainly often shown where departed spirits have gone.

Lease of the A. & N. C. Railroad.

A correspondent of the Newbern *Journal* in discussing the lease of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad to one or the other of the connecting lines, says:

The only further practical question for consideration, as to the disposition of the road, is, which of the two lines is it best for the section of country East of Goldsboro to be allied with?

Since the question of lease was reopened last winter the situation has materially changed. The Wilmington and Weldon Company is now actively engaged in the construction of a line of railroad from Fayetteville, via Smithfield to Wilson. The Atlantic road has a connection as far as Smithfield. If the Atlantic road should become a part of the Wilmington and Weldon system, we would then be in direct communication with Fayetteville, a long desired connection, by all the important points on the A. & N. C. R. R. from Morehead City to Goldsboro.

From Fayetteville to Florence the W. & W. Co. will either build its own, or buy the Fayetteville and Bennettsville extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which now practically affords communication from Fayetteville to Florence, the heart of the cotton producing section of South Carolina, and affording the shortest connection with all the interior of Georgia.

Of course, while this is communication, it is not the Fayetteville and Florence *connections* we have been accustomed to advocate, and speculate upon, and it is not quite clear what general advantages our section would derive from these facilities of communication.

But it is quite certain that we can hope for no greater advantage by leasing to the Richmond and Danville, while a closer alliance with the Wilmington and Weldon at Goldsboro will largely benefit us in the matter of more rapid transit to and from the Northern cities.

Pleasant Words.

We were delighted with a visit last Monday from our esteemed friend, Dr. Wm. C. McDuffie of Fayetteville, who was on his way home from the Medical Convention, of which he was President during the past year. Dr. McDuffie is one of the generous and vigorous men of this world who have made their way to the front ranks of their profession by energy and good character.—*Char. Democrat.*

The Honorable gentleman, who so ably presides this week, over the Superior Court of our county and who has won for himself plaudits in every county where he has presided for the impartial manner in which he holds the scales of justice, comes from a town and a section which hold our town and section in much esteem and we can say that the sentiment is cordially reciprocated. Judge McRae, representing the Cape Fear country, would bind the Yadkin Valley country to him and his with bands of iron. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is the pride and its completion the dream of the good people who live upon the Cape Fear and we can assure the citizens of the Southern terminus of this North Carolina road that the people of the upper Yadkin share their solicitude for this consummation. Fayetteville and Lenoir must have mutual interests and must be near neighbors soon and we welcome Fayetteville's Judge.—*Lenoir Topic.*

The Oxford *Torchlight* says: A citizen of Oxford told us a few days since that he bought a farm of fifty-six acres, about three miles distant from town, of which he cultivated four acres in tobacco. The crop was sold for $1,100, and the price paid for the entire farm was $1.085.

Neal Dow declares that there are grown up men in the State of Maine who never have seen a grog shop or a drunken man, but it goes without saying that these innocents must be blind from their birth, and that they would even have been unable to see Jim Blaine dodge the Prohibition vote in Augusta last fall.

Poor Blind Tom, the alleged pianist, is disgusted at discovering that another black pianist, known as Blind Boone, but whom Tom considers anything but a boon, to him, is about to become a formidable rival in concert business.

MARRIED.

BREWER—ATKINSON—In this town, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. F. H. Wood, Mr. CHAS. N. BREWER to Miss MARY A. ATKINSON, daughter of Mr. James W. Atkinson.

MONAGHAN—VANN—In this town, on the 27th ult., by Father White, of Raleigh, Mr. JOHN P. MONAGHAN to Miss ALICE F. VANN, daughter of Mr. James M. Vann.

WEMYSS—JOHNSON—In this town, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. DAVID WEMYSS to Miss REBECCA LEE, daughter of Mr. Matthew W. Johnson.

DIED.

☞ Obituaries, resolutions of respect and the like, exceeding ten lines, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line.

JOHNSON—In this town, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. MARY P. JOHNSON, in the 69th year of her age.

SHIELDS—In Raleigh, on Sunday last, after a painful illness of many weeks, Mrs. WALTER D. SHIELDS, (*nee* Miss Rowena Hines,) aged 22 years.

McDUFFIE—In Athens, Ga., on the 17th May, little ARCHIE, first born of Archie and Julia McDuffie, aged 3 years and 4 months.

HOLMES—At Jacksonville, Florida, ALICE DICKINSON, daughter of John L. and Sallie M. Holmes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THREE CHILDREN SAVED FROM A horrible death by twenty-five cents worth of Shriner's Indian Verifuge.

The Beauty of Youth.

No matter how handsome or stalwart a young man may be otherwise, nothing can make up for a partially bald head. Shining talents are attractive, but a shining poll is not. The cause may be sickness or anything else, yet Parker's Hair Balsam will stop the loss of the hair and start a new growth of glossy and soft hair so quickly as to surprise you—restoring the original color at the same time. Not a dye, not oily, delicately perfumed.

Mr. W. C. Lowrey, a leading Merchant in Perquimmons Co., N. C., buys "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" by the gross, and says it is the best selling Vermifuge he can buy. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

"Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" is made from a Recipe used in his practice for over fifteen years. Doctors need not hesitate to prescribe it. Write for Recipe if you want it. It is not a Patent Medicine. 120-3t

Something for the Baby.

What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic, given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and those in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists.

All the People Unanimously Applaud It.

The crowds in New Orleans at the Great Exposition, on their return home are loud in their approval of the honesty of the renowned Louisana State Lottery. This is true, even when the scheme meets their disapproval. The next grand drawing will occur on Tuesday, June 16th, when she will give $150,000 for $10, and throw around promiscuously over half a million of dollars among her admirers, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information. The entire management will be by Gen'l G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va.

Old Age Seeking Relief.

HARTFORD, KY., March 24, 1885.

DR. JOHN M. JOHNSON:

Dear Old Friend—Puffs similar to the enclosed (Rev. Jesse H. Campbell's "Two More Important Cases") occur almost weekly in our paper in relation to Swift's Specific. I presume upon our friendship to inquire of you in relation to it—its curative qualities, price and manner of procuring it. Having lived eighty-three years through the most important part of the world's history, the prospect of dying from cancer on the face is not very consoling. Let me hear from you at earliest convenience.

Very truly yours our old friend,
HARRISON D. TAYLON.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26, 1885.

Harrison D. Taylor, Esq., Hartford, Ky.:

My Dear Friend—Your very highly esteemed favor of the 24th inst., reached me on the 25th. You want information in regard to the celebrated medecine manufactured here, known as S. S. S. I have watched with much care the effect of this medicine upon those who have used it, and bear willing testimony to its good results in a great majority of instances. The firm engaged in its manufacture are gentlemen and capitalists, and are far above falsehood or deception as any men in our community. You may confide implicitly in any of their statements touching its utility. You can get it at the drug stores in Louisville, Evansville or even in Owensboro, Ky.

I am sorry for your affliction, but I believe this medicine will cure you if persisted in. I would not stop under one dozen or more large size bottles, which can be secured at reasonable cost.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
72 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	7½@7½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8½@9	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@65
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bbl.	3.25@1.50
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8¼
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	4½@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	65@70	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	90@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.50
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

"Rose & Leak Have Lovely Goods."

TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR RAPIDLY INCREASING TRADE compels us to order New Goods almost daily. The ladies are delighted; and our new store is thronged from morning to night with purchasers. Polite attention, attractive goods, and regular prices. We have received this week, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine

SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

new shades and widths of Ribbons Straw Hats, light weight Serges for men and boy's wear, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Nun's Veilings, pretty Lawns, India Linens, Torchon, Egyptian and Oriental Lawns, Hoop Skirts, Palm Fans and Tinsil Braids. Ordered on Monday a lot of Fancy Mattings,

Gent's Low Cut Shoes

and other seasonable goods.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 4. 1t

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piazza; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given June 10th.

June 4, '85.—121 W. J. McDONALD, JR.

LOST.

FOUR NOTES GIVEN BY W. C. HOLLAND and wife, Thirty-One Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents each. Persons are cautioned against trading for the same. W. J. McDONALD, JR.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

Ice Cream Saloon.

I HAVE OPENED ON GREEN STREET for the accommodation of the public an

ICE CREAM SALOON.

Families can be supplied by leaving their orders.
REUBEN JONES.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

SALESMAN

CAN add A. 1 line, especially among mills. Samples small. Commissions cash. St. Louis agent earned $3,200 in '84. P. O. box 1371, New York. 1t-pd

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

The Largest and Best

Selected Stock in the State.

Our long experience and paying Spot Cash, enables us to purchase goods from the Importers and Manufacturers at Jobbers prices; hence we can furnish the best grade's of goods at 10 to 20 per cent below regular retail prices.

An elegant line of

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Orders filled with care.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

HOW HARD, HARD,

IT IS TO ADVERTISE AND NOT SELL GOODS.

Every Dollar Judiciously Spent in Advertising

Brings Back in Return at the Lowest Calculation Ten.

So you see it's not Reckless Extravagance Always.

Huske's Hardware House

Is the place to supply yourselves with what is needful to Build, Rebuild or Improve. "We speak whereof we know."

Hames, Hinges, Hoes.

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fine, Fancy, Fresh Candies, Canned Goods, Cakes, &c.

Peaches, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Pine Apples, &c.

A. S HUSKE & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. G. and P.

At No. 47 Person St., YOU WILL

Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,

HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour. Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.

Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-gm

Sale of the Mullin's Lot.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, I will, as Commissioner, expose to sale by public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday June 29th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot on Northeast corner of Dick and Russell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as the "Mullin's Lot."

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, June 4. 121-4t

PENSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pension Board of Cumberland County will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday June 18th, 1885, to hear and decide the claims of all persons who wish to apply for Pensions under the act passed by the last General Assembly.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk
Board County Commissioners.
May 28, 1885. 120-2t

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG,
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WRITTEN CARDS.

FOR SAMPLES OF ARTISTIC WRITING, showing a wonderful command of the pen. Send 15 cents to J. H. WEATHERS, No. 324 S. Blount St., Raleigh, N. C. Pen Work of every kind to order. 1t-pd

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

HAVING

This Day Received the

First Shipment

of my very carefully selected

SPRING

stock of

MEN'S FINE

Custom Made

CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

Old Testament Revision.

A CRITICAL GLANCE AT THE COMPLETED WORK.

The revised version of the Old Testament appears this morning. It is here proposed to give an account of its general character.

The first thing to strike the eye is its total abandonment of the division into chapters and verses, although the notation is preserved in the margin. This is a very great gain, since the capitular and versicular division is universally recognized among students as annoying and injurious. Nor is there any reason why the Bible should be printed differently from any other book. The next thing the reader would notice is the printing of large portions of the volume in the style of verse, a feature which extends not only to the poetical books. (Job. Psalms, Proverbs, and Song of Solomon,) but also to smaller portions in other parts of the volume, such as the Song of Moses, in Deuteronomy; the Song of Hannah, in 1. Samuel, and the Prayer of Habakuk. The advantage of this custom is that it shows the reader the marked peculiarity of Hebrew poetry as consisting not in rythme nor in rhythm, but in balanced sentences and clauses, usually called parallelisms, one of which corresponds to the other, either as repetition or as antithesis or as expansion. This peculiarity not only marks a passage as poetical, but also renders no small aid in ascertaining its meaning. Sometimes, indeed, a vexed question in exegesis is determined by the parallelism. Another thing to arrest the observer's attention is the smaller number of words printed in italic letter, to show that they are added by the translators in order to complete the sense of a passage. These occur in the authorized version in many places where they are not called for, the supplied word being really implied in the form of the original. In other cases, where a supplement is actually necessary, there appears to have been a constant endeavor to lessen the number of words thus added as much as possible. A comparision of the two revisions will make this plain in any part of the volume.

It is evident that the Old Testament revisers have been more conservative than those of the New. Indeed, they were by circumstances cut off from what occasioned very many of the changes in the latter, viz: the state of the original text. The Hebrew manuscripts, unlike the Greek, exhibit very few variations, and none at all that would require the elimination of even a verse or part of a verse. The Old Testament text was settled by the so called Massoretes a thousand years ago. There are places where the alteration of some letters makes a considerable difference in the meaning. But these are few, and rarely of very great importance. There are some scholars who insist that the text may be properly corrected by the aid of the ancient versions, but the revisers determined to translate simply the Hebrew Bible as it is, of course making a choice among the various readings which its own margin presents. And in their revision of the common version they were not eager in all cases to keep the exact form of the original, but where the sense was expressed with sufficient exactness by King James's translators they suffered it to stand, correcting it only where it was erroneous, or ambiguous, or conveyed in obsolete words, so that the book is not a new translation, but a revision, giving the ascertained results of modern scholarship.

This, however, will not prevent their work from giving a shock to many English readers by occasional changes of translation in passages more or less familiar. Such a result, however painful, was unavoidable. It was truly learned men that made the revision of 1611. But since their day immense advances have been made in sacred learning. Hebrew grammar and lexicography, Biblical archæology and geography, the study of the cognate languages, and the entire realm of philology have been revolutionized. In the flood of light which has thus been shed upon the Hebrew text it follows, of course, that points which before escaped attentions are now brought distinctly to view. And there are changes that must be made. One or two examples will suffice. There is a word occurring about a dozen times in the Old Testament which was always rendered *hypocrite*, yet now no scholar has the least doubt that this is incorrect and that the word should be rendered *ungodly*. And this fact makes a serious difference in the meaning of several passages. So there is a word which occurs about forty times from Exodus to Micah, and is always *grove*, sometimes where it makes absolute nonsense, as II. Kings, xxvi., 6, where it is said that Josiah "brought out the grove from the house of the Lord." Nothing is more certain than that the Hebrew word denotes a particular kind of idolatrous image. As this image cannot be exactly defined, the word is translated as *Asherah*, with a marginal note stating its probable character. But all cases are not of this kind. There are many in regard to which scholars are divided, the evidence being conflicting. Here the revisers have naturally and wisely given the authorized version the benefit of the doubt, and have refrained from any change. Examples may be seen in two passages in the former part of Genesis, one Eve's exclamation, (iv., 1,) "I have gotten a man from the Lord;" the other the Lord's utterance, (vi., 3,) "My spirit shall not always strive with man." These are repeated with a very slight variation not affecting the sense. In other cases the alterations are serious and useful.

In the second verse of the first chapter of Genesis occurs a phrase which has become almost proverbial, "The earth was without form and void." This is made to read "waste and void," because the chaos was not merely formless, but desolate. So in the fifth verse of the next chapter the statement 'for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth" gives a reason that does not seem called for by the former part of the verse as it stands in the common version, but its object becomes plain when one reads the revision, "And no plant of the field was yet in the earth, and no herb of the field had yet sprung up: for the Lord God," &c. The sentence pronounced upon Cain, "a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be," (iv., 12,) is changed to "a fugitive and a wanderer," because this is all that the original means, and *vagabond* has now come to indicate something more than a wanderer. The statement in a following verse that God "set a mark upon Cain" is changed to "appointed a sign for Cain," which is the exact meaning of the original, there being no ground for the vulgar opinion that a visible stigma was affixed to Cain's person. The speech of Lamech in the end of the chapter is made plainer. Instead of his saying, "I have slain a man to my wounding," &c., the revision reads,

"For I have slain a man for wounding me,
And a young man for bruising me,"

the implication being that it was done in self-defense. In xvi., 12, the prediction concerning Ishmael, "he will be a wild man," is made to express the full force of the original, "he shall be as a wild ass among men." In xxii., 1, instead of "God did tempt Abraham," we have the juster statement, "God did prove Abraham." In xiix., the old account of Reuben's curse is retained: "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel," with a margin to *unstable*, "bubbling over," an alternative rendering much like that suggested by the American Company. In verse 10 the promise to Judah is not that to him shall be "the gathering of the people," as if it were only one nation; but; as the revision puts it, "the obedience of the peoples."

EXODUS.

In ii., 22, instead of the tautology "I have been a stranger in a strange land" the revision read correctly, "a sojourner in a strange land." A much more important correction is in iii., 22, where it is said, "every woman shall borrow of her neighbor jewels of silver and jewels of gold," and the direction is repeated in xi., 2, and its fulfillment is recorded in xii., 36. This leaves the impression that the entire people *borrowed* valuables which they never expected to return, and thus, under false pretenses, deprived the Egyptians of their property. But the revision corrects the error, and renders, "every woman shall ask of her neighbor," and so in the other passage. And this is undoubtedly correct. What the Israelites sought and obtained was not a loan but a gift, and it was so understood on both sides. In xii., 18, the children of Israel are said to have gone up out of the land of Egypt, not "harnessed" as the common version gives it, but "armed," which is the true meaning. In xx., 13, the sixth command is given, "Thou shalt do no murder," as in Matthew, xix., 18. This is an improvement, since killing is sometimes lawful, but murder never is. In xxii., 21, occurs a phrase very often repeated, viz: "tabernacle of the congregation," which to most persons simply means the place where the people congregated together, but the revision gives the true sense, "tent of meeting," *i. e.*, the place where the people met with God, (ch. xxix, 42-45.) The "shittim wood" so often mentioned in the account of the construction of the tabernacle is made "acacia," and the obsolete "taches" is changed into "clasps," and "the hanging for the gate of the court" becomes "the screen" for the same.

Peck Taken In.

George W. Peck, the inventor of the "Bad Boy," has been sojourning in Florida, in search of health and strength. "When I threw up the curtain the first morning in Jacksonville," he writes, "and looked out in front of the hotel and saw green trees of all kinds, orange trees filled with ripe, yellow fruit, shade trees outside the walks with oranges on, and ladies with parasols, I began to look around for the South pole. It was an enchanting sight to a man right fresh from a sleigh ride in Milwaukee, and I got out into a couple of pants pretty quick and went out to wallow in all this verdure. I wanted to go and roll in the grass. I went down stairs without waiting for any elevator, rushed through the office, forgetting all about breakfast, and began to walk about the park and the town. The oranges didn't look right to me. I couldn't see how they could grow there in the streets, right in reach of every little boy in town without being stolen. In the North, the sourest crabapples that ever broke a man's jaw or puckered up a pretty mouth would not be safe a moment as exposed as those oranges were, and I could not believe that boys in the South were more honest than boys in the North. Then I got to thinking, and made up my mind that the oranges were tied on the trees with pieces of wire, and were intended to deceive Northern people. I thought it was a mean deception, and I made up my mind to expose it to the world. I asked a colored man if there was any objection to a man picking an orange, and he said he reckoned not. So I reached up and got hold of one and picked it. I looked for the wire string, but it was actually a growing orange, and I had more faith in Florida than ever. I shall always believe that the colored man smiled when he saw me take out my knife and cut a piece out of that orange. Anyway, he turned his back when I started the piece of orange towards my mouth. Many of my readers will remember my mouth as it was when I lived at the North. It was a decent sort of mouth to stub around home with. A plain, everyday sort of a hole, with teeth and tongue and lips, when I took that piece of orange in. Ye gods! The orange was as much sourer than vinegar as vinegar is sourer than honey. And bitter! Aloes and rhubarb and quinine combined would be molasses besides that orange. My lips began to curl up and draw around under my left ear, my teeth became loose and rattled around like dice in a dice-box, and my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. One eye opened so wide that the eye-ball looked like the face of a six-shilling bull's-eye watch, and the other closed spasmodically and winked so that a colored nurse girl who thought I was winking at her got up off a bench and hauled the baby wagon away, and the baby cried as though a pin was sticking in it, on account of the expression on my face. I reached around to my pistol-pocket for a handkerchief to cover my face until I culd unscrew my mouth and get it back in front of me, and the colored man thought I was going to draw a pistol, and started off in a run. Well, if I had a picture of my face when I took a mouthful of that orange, they could sell them by the thousand in dime museums as the wild man of Borneo. And that is the reason oranges are safe growing in the streets. They are too sour to eat, and a boy will not steal anything he cannot eat.

Bagging Grapes.

Much of the success which has recently attended the culture of the grape is to be attributed to the introduction of hardy, new varieties, produced from seed, and to the method of protecting the green prapes in early summer from the rot. The rot, it is thought, is produced by atmospheric influences, such as sudden changes from heat or cold, or is the effect of the heat of the sun at a time when the fruit and leaves are wet with rain. The success resulting from the covering of the bunches of grapes with paper bags, and their almost entire freedom from rot when so protected, is strong proof as to the atmospheric origin of the maladv.

The paper bag method of protecting grapes, which was first adopted by Mr. John M. Youtilove, of Bowling Green, Ky., in 1879, has gradually extended over a wide area of territory where the temperature is high and the degree of humidity is very great. Tender foliage varieties seem to be the kinds most affected by the rot. In selecting varieties for planting, those should be chosen which are of strong habit and of vigorous growth. It was at first feared that the grapes matured in the bags would be deficient in color and quality. On the contrary, it has been found that the red and purple colored varieties colored beautifully, and when taken from the sack were perfect in appearance and flavor. Mr. Younglove found that the best-known white varieties did not attain quite so much of a yellow tinge as those which were not bagged. His practice was to put on the bags when the grapes were half grown. Several years experience has convinced me that the bunches should be sacked as soon as the grapes are as large as common red currants. It is not yet known how early the bags can or should be be put on. There is room for further experiment in this direction, as it is not improbable that they can be put on sufficiently early to partly prevent damage from exceedingly late spring frosts. I shall experiment more in this direction this season. Two-pound manilla paper bags, such as grocers purchase and use, are, in my opinion, the best size.

This subject was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, and the practice was highly commended. One extensive grape grower stated that he had practiced bagging by the acre, and that in one case the loss on his crop by not doing more of it at the proper time was so great that he could have afforded to expend one hundred dollars per day for doing it. It was also stated that an active boy or girl could put on about one thousand sacks a day. The two-pound bags are six inches in width at the top, and eight in depth, and cost about one fourth of a cents each, or $2.50 per thousand.

The usual method of putting on the sacks is to thrust the hand down into each one, and then put them into a large, light basket. This, with pin-cushion well filled with pins and attached to the clothing or a belt, completes the outfit. Slip the sack up about each bunch, and fold the top over and around the stem in such a way as to exclude the rain, and then insert a pin, and the work is done. If desired the sacks may be left until ice begins to form in the fall. These sacks, with the grapes within, may be gathered and stored in shallow boxes, or crates, in a room where it is dry and cool, and a liberal supply for the holidays can be kept in perfect condition.—*W. M. K., in Farm and Fireside.*

A CITY MOVING.—From recent surveys it has been ascertained that the entire city of Virginia, Nevada, has moved over thirty inches to the east since the big fire of 1875. The Maynard block, in Golden Hill, is known to be gradually sliding down in the direction of Gold Canon, and has moved nearly two feet since its erection. This movement is so gradual that it does not affect in any manner the safety of the buildings, as the ground to a depth of nearly one hundred feet to the bed rock is known to be continually sliding. It is a well known fact among practical miners that the ground on which Virginia City is built is what is termed a slide, and that it is necessary to sink nearly one hundred feet before finding the natural bed rock. These slides are caused by the constant crumbling of the rocks on the mountain sides. The debris thus accumulated through incalculable ages is constantly gravitating downward, and in a few hundred thousands of years whatever is known as the site of Virginia City will be nothing but barren bed rock, worn as smooth by the action of the elements as the southern slope of Sugarloaf mountain; and were it possible for structures built by human hands to withstand the decay of time, the entire city itself would then have been forced out on the flat between the mouth of six-mile Canon and the Carson river.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

A CRAZY NEGRO STEALS A TRAIN AND DASHES AWAY WITH IT.—*Macon, Ga., May 26* —Jessup is the meeting point for trains of the lower division of the East Tennessee Virginia & Georgia railroad, and has a negro character known as "Crazy Bill."

Early yesterday morning a freight train of thirty cars bound for Macon, was waiting the arrival of the passenger train from Macon. Bill stole into the locomotive cab, blew the whistle, started off, scooting over many switches but keeping the track. The lunatic ran the train five miles, but was stalled at the foot of a hill, as the water in the boiler ran low. The engineer, yard master, and others, on seeing the train leave, ran after, and found it at the hill. The lunatic stopping, blew the signal for the switchman, and then sat down on the end of a cross tie and waited. He was found there by the crowd, reading his testament. He was secured, and no time lost in side tracking the train, which was accomplished just as the passenger train came up.

But for the stoppage the freight would have met the passenger train in a frightful collision. The lunatic was placed in jail, and will be placed in the asylum. The only damage done was the tearing up of track, in the yard at Jessup.

Gen. Wilder's $100,000 hotel with 200 rooms, which he is building on the top of Roanoke Mountain, is fast approaching completion. It has three fronts, East 200 feet, South 160 feet, and West 160 feet, and is three stories high, with a basement for a billiard hall, dancing hall and Kinderten.—*Lenoir Topic.*

Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Counties.	Term.	Begins Date.
Beaufort	2 weeks	Nov. 30
Currituck	1 week	Sep. 7
Camden	1 "	Sep. 14
Pasquotank	1 "	Sep. 21
Perquimans	1 "	Sep. 28
Chowan	1 "	Oct. 5
Gates	1 "	Oct. 12
Hertford	1 "	Oct. 19
Hertford	1 "	Dec. 21
Washington	1 "	Oct. 26
Washington	1 "	Dec. 14
Tyrrell	1 "	Nov. 2
Dare	1 "	Nov. 9
Hyde	1 "	Nov. 16
Pamlico	1 "	Nov. 23

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Halifax	2 weeks	Nov. 16
Northampton	2 "	Oct. 5
Warren	2 "	Sep. 21
Edgecumbe	2 "	Oct. 19
Bertie	2 "	Nov. 2
‡Craven	2 "	Nov. 30

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

Pitt	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Wilson	2 "	Nov. 2
Vance	2 "	Oct. 19
Martin	2 "	Sept. 7
‡Martin	2 "	Dec. 7
Greene	2 "	Oct. 5
Nash	2 "	Oct. 23
Franklin	1 week	Aug. 17
Franklin	1 "	Nov. 16

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

†Wake	2 weeks	July 13
†Wake	2 "	Sept. 28
*Wake	2 "	Aug. 31
*Wake	3 "	Oct. 26
Wayne	2 "	July 27
Wayne	2 "	Sept. 14
*Wayne	1 week	Oct. 19
Harnett	1 "	Aug. 10
Johnston	2 weeks	Aug. 17

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

Granville	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Granville	2 "	Nov. 30
Chatham	2 "	Oct. 5
Guilford	2 "	Aug. 31
Guilford	2 "	Dec. 14
Alamance	1 week	Sept. 28
Durham	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Orange	1 week	Aug. 10
Orange	1 "	Nov. 9
Caswell	1 "	Aug. 17
Caswell	1 "	Nov. 16
Person	1 "	Aug. 24
Person	1 "	Nov. 23

SIXTH DISTICT—JUDGE MCKAY.

*New Hanover	2 weeks	Sept. 28
Lenoir	2 "	Aug. 24
Lenoir	2 "	Nov. 16
Duplin	2 "	Nov. 30
Duplin	1 week	Sept. 7
Sampson	1 "	Dec. 14
Sampson	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Pender	1 week	Sept. 14
Carteret	1 "	Oct. 26
Jones	1 "	Aug. 17
Jones	1 "	Nov. 2
Onslow	1 "	Nov. 9

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCRAE.

†Anson	1 week	Sept. 14
*Anson	1 "	Nov. 30
*Cumberland	2 weeks	Nov. 16
†Cumberland	1 week	July 27
†Cumberland	1 "	Nov. 9
Columbus	1 "	Aug. 3
Robeson	2 weeks	Aug. 31
Robeson	2 "	Oct. 12
Richmond	2 "	Sept. 28
Richmond	1 week	Dec. 21
Bladen	2 weeks,	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1 week	Sept. 21
Moore	2 weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2 "	Dec. 7

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Iredell	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Iredell	2 "	Nov. 9
Rowan	2 "	Aug. 24
Rowan	2 "	Nov. 23
Davidson	2 "	Sept. 7
Davidson	1 week	Dec. 7
Randolph	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Montgomery	2 "	Oct. 5
Stanly	2 "	Oct. 19
‖Cabarrus	1 week	Nov. 2

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Rockingham	2 weeks	July 27
Rockingham	1 week	Nov. 9
Forsyth	2 weeks	Oct. 26
Yadkin	2 "	Sept. 28
Wilkes	2 "	Sept. 14
Alleghany	1 week	Sept. 7
Davie	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Stokes	2 "	Aug. 10
Stokes	1 week	Nov. 16
Surry	2 weeks	Aug. 24
Surry	1 week	Nov. 23

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Henderson	2 weeks	July 20
Burke	2 "	Aug. 10
Caldwell	1 week	Sept. 7
Ashe	1 "	Aug. 24
Watauga	1 "	Aug. 31
Mitchell	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Yancey	2 "	Sept. 28
McDowell	2 "	Oct. 12

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP

†Union	2 weeks	Sept. 21
*Mecklenburg	3 "	Aug. 31
Gaston	2 "	Oct. 12
Lincoln	1 week	Oct. 5
Cleveland	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Cleveland	1 week	Oct 26
Rutherford	2 weeks	Nov. 2
Polk	1 week	Nov. 16
Catawba	1 "	Aug. 3
Alexander	1 "	July 27

TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER.

Buncombe	3 weeks	Aug. 17
Buncombe	2 "	Dec. 7
Madison	2 "	Aug. 3
*Madison	2 "	Nov. 23
Transylvania	1 week	Sept. 7.
Haywood	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Jackson	1 week	Sept. 28
Macon	1 "	Oct. 5
Clay	1 "	Oct. 12
Cherokee	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Graham	1 week	Nov. 2
Swain	2 weeks	Nov. 9

*Civil actions only.
†Criminal cases only.
‡Civil except jail cases.
‖Criminal cases and civil actions not requiring a jury.—*Raleigh Register.*

In Michigan they assess a dog $1 for being a dog. In Tennessee they assess a man 50 cents to become a doctor. It costs half a dollar more to be a dog in Michigan than a doctor in Tennessee. Don't be a dog.—*Battle Creek (Mich.) Moon.*

H. R. HORNE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
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Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

Cotton Seed Wanted.

WE WILL PAY 20 Cents per Bushel, 30 lbs. for Dry Sound Cotton Seed, delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Oil Mill, in lots of 1000 lbs. or over, and smaller lots delivered at the Oil Mill, or our Store 18 cents per bushel.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Pansays, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Achranthus, Althermantheras, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridias, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.
Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf, Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.
April 9, 1885. 113-tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:10 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

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LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

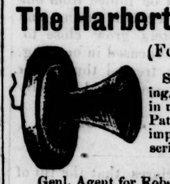
THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

The Harbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)



Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 103-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, C. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

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A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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Fresh Garden Seeds,

o which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
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So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

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THE CENTURY

In 1885.

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The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that